

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) the Galisteo Basin and surrounding area of New Mexico is the location of many well preserved prehistoric and historic archaeological resources of Native American and Spanish colonial cultures;

(2) these resources include the largest ruins of Pueblo Indian settlements in the United States, spectacular examples of Native American rock art, and ruins of Spanish colonial settlements; and

(3) these resources are being threatened by natural causes, urban development, vandalism, and uncontrolled excavations.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to provide for the preservation, protection, and interpretation of the nationally significant archaeological resources in the Galisteo Basin in New Mexico.

SEC. 3. GALISTEO BASIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROTECTION SITES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The following archaeological sites located in the Galisteo Basin in the State of New Mexico, totaling approximately 4,591 acres, are hereby designated as Galisteo Basin Archaeological Protection Sites:

Name	Acres
Arroyo Hondo Pueblo	21
Burnt Corn Pueblo	110
Chamisa Locita Pueblo	16
Comanche Gap Petroglyphs	764
Espinosa Ridge Site	160
La Cienega Pueblo & Petroglyphs ..	126
La Cienega Pithouse Village	179
La Cieneguilla Petroglyphs/Camino Real Site	531
La Cieneguilla Pueblo	11
Lamy Pueblo	30
Lamy Junction Site	80
Las Huertas	44
Pa'ako Pueblo	29
Petroglyph Hill	130
Pueblo Blanco	878
Pueblo Colorado	120
Pueblo Galisteo/Las Madres	133
Pueblo Largo	60
Pueblo She	120
Rote Chert Quarry	5
San Cristobal Pueblo	520
San Lazaro Pueblo	360
San Marcos Pueblo	152
Upper Arroyo Hondo Pueblo	12

Total Acreage 4,591

(b) AVAILABILITY OF MAPS.—The archaeological protection sites listed in subsection (a) are generally depicted on a series of 19 maps entitled "Galisteo Basin Archaeological Protection Sites" and dated July, 2002. The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") shall keep the maps on file and available for public inspection in appropriate offices in New Mexico of the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service.

(c) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS.—The Secretary may make minor boundary adjustments to the archaeological protection sites by publishing notice thereof in the Federal Register.

SEC. 4. ADDITIONAL SITES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

(1) continue to search for additional Native American and Spanish colonial sites in the Galisteo Basin area of New Mexico; and

(2) submit to Congress, within three years after the date funds become available and thereafter as needed, recommendations for additions to, deletions from, and modifications of the boundaries of the list of archaeological protection sites in section 3 of this Act.

(b) ADDITIONS ONLY BY STATUTE.—Additions to or deletions from the list in section 3 shall be made only by an Act of Congress.

SEC. 5. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) The Secretary shall administer archaeological protection sites located on Federal land in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470aa et seq.), the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.), and other applicable laws in a manner that will protect, preserve, and maintain the archaeological resources and provide for research thereon.

(2) The Secretary shall have no authority to administer archaeological protection sites which are on non-Federal lands except to the extent provided for in a cooperative agreement entered into between the Secretary and the landowner.

(3) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to extend the authorities of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 or the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act to private lands which are designated as an archaeological protection site.

(b) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Within three complete fiscal years after the date funds are made available, the Secretary shall prepare and transmit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the United States House of Representatives, a general management plan for the identification, research, protection, and public interpretation of—

(A) the archaeological protection sites located on Federal land; and

(B) for sites on State or private lands for which the Secretary has entered into cooperative agreements pursuant to section 6 of this Act.

(2) CONSULTATION.—The general management plan shall be developed by the Secretary in consultation with the Governor of New Mexico, the New Mexico State Land Commissioner, affected Native American pueblos, and other interested parties.

SEC. 6. COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.

The Secretary is authorized to enter into cooperative agreements with owners of non-Federal lands with regard to an archaeological protection site, or portion thereof, located on their property. The purpose of such an agreement shall be to enable the Secretary to assist with the protection, preservation, maintenance, and administration of the archaeological resources and associated lands. Where appropriate, a cooperative agreement may also provide for public interpretation of the site.

SEC. 7. ACQUISITIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to acquire lands and interests therein within the boundaries of the archaeological protection sites, including access thereto, by donation, by purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or by exchange.

(b) CONSENT OF OWNER REQUIRED.—The Secretary may only acquire lands or interests therein with the consent of the owner thereof.

(c) STATE LANDS.—The Secretary may acquire lands or interests therein owned by the State of New Mexico or a political subdivision thereof only by donation or exchange, except that State trust lands may only be acquired by exchange.

SEC. 8. WITHDRAWAL.

Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal lands within the archaeological protection sites are hereby withdrawn—

(1) from all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws and all amendments thereto;

(2) from location, entry, and patent under the mining law and all amendments thereto; and

(3) from disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing, and all amendments thereto.

SEC. 9. SAVINGS PROVISIONS.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed—

(1) to authorize the regulation of privately owned lands within an area designated as an archaeological protection site;

(2) to modify, enlarge, or diminish any authority of Federal, State, or local governments to regulate any use of privately owned lands;

(3) to modify, enlarge, or diminish any authority of Federal, State, tribal, or local governments to manage or regulate any use of land as provided for by law or regulation; or

(4) to restrict or limit a tribe from protecting cultural or religious sites on tribal lands.

SEC. 10. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act.

DESIGNATING FORT BAYARD HISTORIC DISTRICT IN THE STATE OF THE NEW MEXICO AS A NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 214) which had been reported from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, to designate Fort Bayard historic district in the State of New Mexico as a national historic landmark, and for other purposes, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause.

The bill (S. 214), as amended, was read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 214

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Fort Bayard National Historic Landmark Act".

SEC. 2. FORT BAYARD NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The Fort Bayard Historic District in Grant County, New Mexico, as listed on the National Register of Historic Places, is hereby designated as the Fort Bayard National Historic Landmark.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) Designation of the Fort Bayard Historic District as a National Historic Landmark shall not prohibit any actions which may otherwise be taken by the property owner with respect to the property.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall affect the administration of the Fort Bayard Historic District by the State of New Mexico.

SEC. 3. COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with the State of New Mexico, may enter into cooperative agreements with appropriate public or private entities, for the purposes of protecting historic resources at Fort Bayard and providing educational and interpretive facilities and programs for the public. The Secretary shall not enter into any agreement or provide assistance to any activity affecting Fort Bayard State Hospital without the concurrence of the State of New Mexico.

(b) TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may provide technical and financial assistance with any entity

with which the Secretary has entered into a cooperative agreement under subsection (a).

SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act.

CONDUCTING A STUDY OF COLTSVILLE, CONNECTICUT, FOR INCLUSION IN THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

The bill (S. 233) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of Coltsville in the State of Connecticut for potential inclusion in the National Park System was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 233

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Coltsville Study Act of 2003".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) Hartford, Connecticut, home to Colt Manufacturing Company (referred to in this Act as "Colt"), played a major role in the Industrial Revolution;

(2) Samuel Colt, founder of Colt, and his wife, Elizabeth Colt, inspired Coltsville, a community in the State of Connecticut that flourished during the Industrial Revolution and included Victorian mansions, an open green area, botanical gardens, and a deer park;

(3) the residence of Samuel and Elizabeth Colt in Hartford, Connecticut, known as "Armsmear", is a national historic landmark, and the distinctive Colt factory is a prominent feature of the Hartford, Connecticut, skyline;

(4) the Colt legacy is not only about firearms, but also about industrial innovation and the development of technology that would change the way of life in the United States, including—

(A) the development of telegraph technology; and

(B) advancements in jet engine technology by Francis Pratt and Amos Whitney, who served as apprentices at Colt;

(5) Coltsville—

(A) set the standard for excellence during the Industrial Revolution; and

(B) continues to prove significant—

(i) as a place in which people of the United States can learn about that important period in history; and

(ii) by reason of the close proximity of Coltsville to the Mark Twain House, Trinity College, Old North Cemetery, and many historic homesteads and architecturally renowned buildings;

(6) in 1998, the National Park Service conducted a special resource reconnaissance study of the Connecticut River Valley to evaluate the significance of precision manufacturing sites; and

(7) the report on the study stated that—

(A) no other region of the United States contains an equal concentration of resources relating to the precision manufacturing theme that began with firearms production;

(B) properties relating to precision manufacturing encompass more than merely factories; and

(C) further study, which should be undertaken, may recommend inclusion of churches and other social institutions.

SEC. 3. STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made avail-

able to carry out this Act, the Secretary of the Interior (referred to in this Act as the "Secretary") shall complete a study of the site in the State of Connecticut commonly known as "Coltsville" to evaluate—

(1) the national significance of the site and surrounding area;

(2) the suitability and feasibility of designating the site and surrounding area as a unit of the National Park System; and

(3) the importance of the site to the history of precision manufacturing.

(b) APPLICABLE LAW.—The study required under subsection (a) shall be conducted in accordance with Public Law 91-383 (16 U.S.C. 1a-1 et seq.).

SEC. 4. REPORT.

Not later than 30 days after the date on which the study under section 3(a) is completed, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report that describes—

(1) the findings of the study; and

(2) any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary.

SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this Act.

REVISING THE BOUNDARY OF THE KALOKO-HONOKŌHAU NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

The bill (S. 254) to revise the boundary of the Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park in the State of Hawaii, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 254

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park Addition Act of 2003".

SEC. 2. ADDITIONS TO KALOKO-HONOKŌHAU NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

Section 505(a) of Public Law 95-625 (16 U.S.C. 396d(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking "(a) In order" and inserting "(a)(1) In order";

(2) by striking "1978," and all that follows and inserting "1978."; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

"(2) The boundaries of the park are modified to include lands and interests therein comprised of Parcels 1 and 2 totaling 2.14 acres, identified as 'Tract A' on the map entitled 'Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park Proposed Boundary Adjustment', numbered PWR (PISO) 466/82,043 and dated April 2002.

"(3) The maps referred to in this subsection shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service."

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act.

REMEMBERING AND HONORING THE HEROIC LIVES OF ASTRONAUTS AIR FORCE LIEUTENANT COLONEL MICHAEL ANDERSON AND NAVY COMMANDER WILLIAM "WILLIE" MCCOOL

Mr. FRIST. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 73, submitted earlier today by Senators CANTWELL and MURRAY.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution, S. Res. 73, remembering and honoring the heroic lives of astronauts Air Force Lieutenant Colonel Michael Anderson and Navy Commander William "Willie" McCool.

Mr. REID. Madam President, I would like to be added as a cosponsor of the resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. FRIST. I ask unanimous consent the resolution and preamble be agreed to en bloc, the motion to reconsider be laid on the table, and any statements relating to this measure be printed in the RECORD, without any intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 73) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 73

Whereas mankind lost 7 heroes with the tragic explosion of the Space Shuttle Columbia on February 1, 2003;

Whereas the families and friends of the 7 astronauts, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the entire Nation, and people around the world who followed the historic mission will deeply miss the 7 crew members of the Space Shuttle Columbia;

Whereas the astronauts made an important contribution as models of bravery, courage, and excellence for men, women, and children around the world;

Whereas 2 of these heroes, Air Force Lieutenant Colonel Michael Anderson and Navy Commander William "Willie" McCool, are particularly close to the hearts of residents of the State of Washington;

Whereas Lieutenant Anderson was a beloved son of the Spokane community since moving there at the age of 11, and a cherished hero for men, women, and children in Washington;

Whereas Lieutenant Colonel Anderson was a hero, long before accepting the challenge of the Columbia mission, for leading a life characterized by courage, achievement against many odds, and sacrifice for this country;

Whereas the story of Lieutenant Colonel Anderson is even more remarkable in light of the barriers to success that young African-Americans in this country have had to overcome;

Whereas this remarkable story has long been shared at the childhood church of Lieutenant Colonel Anderson and throughout the